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(54) COSMETIC

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a cosmetic not exhibiting color change by observation direction, capable of changing hue of skin while keeping transparency and making pores of the skin indistinctive and providing natural and beautiful fine finish.

SOLUTION: This cosmetic contains the following component (A) and (B). (A): 0.1-80 wt.% powder in which color difference (ΔE) obtained by the formula $\Delta E = [(L_{45,45^*} - L_{45,20^*})^2 + (a_{45,45^*} - a_{45,20^*})^2 + (b_{45,45^*} - b_{45,20^*})^2]^{0.5}$ in two interference colors ($L_{45,45^*}$, $a_{45,45^*}$, $b_{45,45^*}$) and ($L_{45,20^*}$, $a_{45,20^*}$, $b_{45,20^*}$) specified by CIE1976L*a*b* color system when powder is uniformly applied in an amount of 8 mg/100 cm² onto black synthetic leather and the color is measured at 45° incident light angle and -45° and -20° light-intercepting angle is 7-40. (B): 0.05-50 wt.% one or two or more kinds of spherical complex powder bodies selected from resins in which titanium oxide or zinc oxide powder is dispersed and on whose surfaces zirconium oxide or zinc oxide is carried and silicon oxide.

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Ref. 1

The followings are described:

<Cosmetics according to the present invention> in Table 2

		Cosmetics according to the present invention
		2
composition	(1) Mica	remainder
	(2) Nylon powder	-
	(3) Spherical composite powder*1	-
	(4) Spherical composite powder*2	8
	(5) Barium sulfate	8
	(6) Red pearlescent pigment	5
	(7) Red pearlescent pigment	-
	(8) Violet pearlescent pigment	8
	(9) Violet pearlescent pigment	-
	(10) Talc	30
	(11) Titanium oxide	0.5
	(12) Zinc oxide	0.1
	(13) Ferric oxide (red, yellow, black)	0.1
	(14) Squalene	0.01
	(15) Liquid paraffin	-
	(16) Yellow beeswax	-
	(17) Magnesium stearate	10
	(18) Antiseptic	quantitatively
	(19) Fragrance	trace

<Example 5>

Following cosmetic foundation was prepared according to the method below:

(1) Blue pearlescent pigment*1	5.0 wt%
(2) Spherical composite powder*2	5.0
(3) Barium sulfate	5.0
(4) Titanium oxide	1.0
(5) Talc treated with silicone	3.0
(6) Nylon powder	4.0
(7) Dimethylpolysiloxane (1 cs)	5.0
(8) Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	20.0
(9) 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate	1.0
(10) Polyether-denatured silicone	1.0
(11) Fragrance	trace
(12) Glycerin	2.0
(13) Ethanol	15.0
(14) Purified water	remainder

<Example 7>

Following creamy foundation was prepared according to the method below:

(1) Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	20.0
(2) a-mono(methylstearyl)glyceryl ether	3.0
(3) Aluminum monostearate	0.01
(4) Perfluoropolyether	12.0
(5) Dimethylpolysiloxane(2 cs)	5.0
(6) 12-Hydroxystearic acid	1.0
(7) 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate	3.0
(8) Nylon powder	4.0
(9) Blue pearlescent pigment*1	7.0
(10)Spherical composite powder*2	7.0
(11)Titanium oxide particle treated with fluoro compound	1.0
(12)Mica treated with fluoro compound	2.0
(13)Titanium oxide treated with fluoro compound	5.0
(14)Ferric oxide (red, yellow, black) treated with fluoro compound	1.8
(15)Antiseptic	quantitatively
(16)70% sorbitol aqueous solution	7.0
(17)magnesium sulfate	2.0
(18)Purified water	remainder

<Example 10>

Following creamy foundation was prepared according to the method below:

(1) Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	17.0
(2) Micro crystalline wax	4.0
(3) Diisostearyl malate	2.0
(4) Liquid paraffin	10.0
(5) 3-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate	5.0
(6) Octyldodecyl myristate	5.0
(7) Dimethylpolysiloxane(2 cs)	10.0
(8) Polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate	4.0
(9) Blue pearlescent pigment*1	7.0
(10)Spherical composite powder*2	6.0
(11)Titanium oxide treated with fluoro compound	7.0
(12)Ferric oxide (red, yellow, black) treated with fluoro compound	4.0
(13)Polymethylmethacrylate	1.0
(14)Silicone resin	1.0
(15)Glycerin	5.0
(16)Purified water	remainder

<Paragraph 0054>

Powders includes, for example, inorganic powder such as talc, mica, kaolin, sericite, muscovite, synthetic mica, Phlogopite, Lepidolite, Biotite, lithionite, Vermiculite, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, Diatomite, magnesium silicate, calcium silicate, aluminum silicate, barium silicate, strontium silicate, metal salt of tungstate, hydroxyapatite, hydrous silicic acid, silicic anhydride, magnesium oxide, Bentonite, zeolite, ceramic powder and aluminum hydroxide; organic powder such as nylon powder,

(translation)

polyethylene powder, polymethylbenzoguanamin powder, polymethylmethacrylate powder, tetrafluoroethylene powder, cellulose microcrystalline, rice starch and lauroyl lysine; powder of surfactant (metal salt) such as calcium stearate, zinc stearate, magnesium stearate, magnesium myristate, calcium Cetyl Phosphate and sodium zinc cetyl phosphate; inorganic colored powder such as titanium oxide, zinc oxide, zirconium oxide, ferric oxide (Anhydrous Iron (III) Oxide), ferrous titanate, ferric hydroxide, loess, black iron oxide, carbon black, mango violet, cobalt violet, chromium oxide, chromium hydroxide, cobalt titan, ultramarine and iron blue; pearlescent pigment such as titanium oxide coated mica, titanium oxide coated bismuth oxychloride, bismuth oxychloride, titanium oxide coated talc and colored titanium oxide coated mica; metal powder such as aluminum powder, stainless powder and copper powder; plate powder described in JP Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 09-067232 A (1997) and their derivatives obtained by treating it with silicone or fluoro compound.